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FROST HARDY

Deciduous
SHADE
TREES

SAVE 10% to 50%
BY PURCHASING
BARE-ROOT



CHINESE ELM
Very Fast Growing

Tuttle Bros. Nurseries

729 Atlanta Street, Altadena

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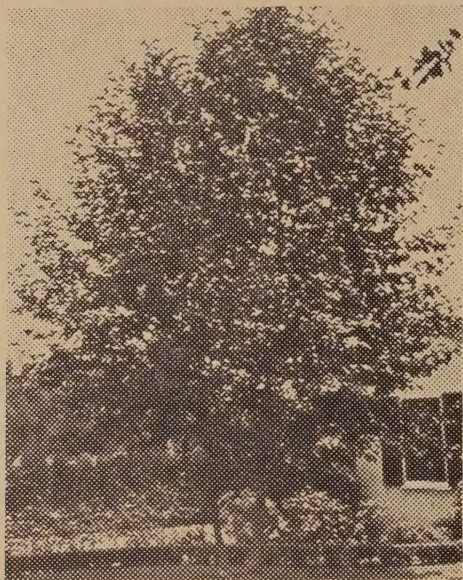
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U. S. Department of Agriculture

Deciduous Shade Trees



ALDER
For Dense Shade

They're Frost Hardy

We grow most of our Deciduous Shade Trees at our Lombardy and Laurita Ranches. These trees receive the utmost in individual care to make them straight, healthy and shapely. All trees two years of age or older are grown four feet or more apart in the row, allowing them sufficient space to grow and develop naturally.

You'll find listed here trees both small and specimen to fit every location, purpose and pocket book.

Please note in text approximate ultimate sizes trees will grow. Most trees may be kept much smaller by pruning.

Prices, Unless Otherwise Specified, Are for Bare-Root Stock.

**SAVE FROM 10% TO 50% BY PURCHASING
BARE-ROOT TREES NOW**

ALDER

California Alder. *Alnus rhombifolia*. In the lawn or in any location with reasonable moisture this, the coolest appearing of all shade trees, will thrive, with little attention. Ever get the spring or summer urge to curl up under a tree with nothing but a comfortable conscience for company? So have we! And this is the tree with which that urge is always associated. The trunk is sturdy, strong and straight, the branches dark green in their youth changing to dark gray as they age. Greenest of green leaves cast a deep inviting shade and do not drop until November or December. With the exception of the Chinese Elm it is the fastest growing of any good Deciduous Shade Tree. Grows to 50 or 60 feet in height and 30 to 40 feet in width.

6 to 8 ft., \$3.75

8 to 10 ft., \$4.75

ASH

Modesto Ash. *Fraxinus velutina* Modesto. A dark green tree, round of head, that attains a height of 25 to 30 feet and wastes little time doing it. Disease and insect resistant. Spread about the same as height.

6 to 8 ft., \$3.00

BIRCH

Cut Leaf Weeping Birch. *Betula alba* Cutleaf. For grace and symmetry of outline these trees leave little to be desired. Planted in the lawn area, either singly or in groups, their upright pyramidal habit, drooping

branches, shining deeply cut leaves and glowing white bark combine to make them "a thing of beauty" throughout the year. Provide plenty of water. 20 to 30 feet in height, 15 to 20 feet spread.

3 to 4 ft., \$3.00

6 to 7 ft., \$4.00

White Birch. *Betula alba*. Outstandingly beautiful in every season. Polished leaves in spring and summer with silvery bark peeking through and in winter a captivating arrangement of white trunk and graceful white branches. Pyramidal form. May be planted either singly or in groups. Grows quickly if watered frequently. Thrives in the lawn area. Most satisfactory Birch for local planting. 20 to 30 feet in height, 12 to 18 feet spread.

4 to 6 ft., \$2.50

6 to 8 ft., \$3.50

8 to 10 ft., \$6.00

10 to 12 ft., \$8.50

CATALPA

Catalpa speciosa. From where we sit we see a generous specimen grown to shield an out-of-door summer living room and it fulfills perfectly the purpose for which it was planted. The trunk supports a half dozen heavy limbs that branch and rebranch. Enormous leaves line the smaller branches and provide a heavy shade. Rapid growth. Disease free. Needs normal watering. 25 to 30 feet height or width.

4 to 6 ft., \$2.50

CHESTNUT

American Chestnut. *Castanea dentata*. Hardest and most vigorous of all Chestnuts, this low spreading, round headed tree, with its multitude of 6 to 10 inch notched leaves, supplies a surfeit of shade even in dry rocky soil. 20 to 30 feet in height, 30 to 40 feet spread.

4 to 5 ft., \$3.00

Pink Horse Chestnut. *Aesculus carnea*. From a heavy straight trunk, strong smooth branches grow in symmetrical pattern to form a round topped tree. Huge leaves, drooping while young and folded like a fan, open early into hand-shape displaying pronounced and interesting veining. Provides heavy shade. Big terminal racemes of crepe-paper-like pink bloom in late spring. Although drought resistant it appreciates moisture. Loses leaves in early fall. 20 to 30 feet in both height and spread.

6-gal. containers, \$7.50

ELM

American Elm. *Ulmus americana*. A majestic tree, graceful in form, straight and strong of trunk and of rapid and dense growth. In its younger years the tree is about as tall as wide but with age develops a relatively flat-headed form, wide and shapely. Dark reddish brown branches, big heavily veined leaves. 30 to 40 feet height, 40 to 60 feet spread.

4 to 6 ft., \$2.50

8 to 10 ft., \$4.50



GRACEFUL WHITE BIRCH

Chinese Elm. *Ulmus parvifolia* Deciduous. * If you want a maximum of shade in a hurry here is the tree to plant. (Some of our two-year trees are over 20 feet in height and have a spread of 15 feet or more.) It not only grows unbelievably fast but is long lived, extremely drought resistant,

and flourishes in poor rocky soil. Round, dense head, small bright green leaves. Grows to 40 feet in height and as broad as tall.

6 to 8 ft., \$2.50	8 to 10 ft., \$3.50	10 to 12 ft., \$7.50
12 to 14 ft., \$9.75	14 to 16 ft., \$12.50	
16 to 18 ft., \$14.50	18 to 20 ft., \$19.50	

GINKGO

Ginkgo biloba. While moderately slow of growth and slender while young, this tree develops into a spectacular specimen. Sturdy furrowed gray trunk and branches, heavily veined leaves to 2½ inches across that resemble those of the Maidenhair Fern, and intriguing yellow fall coloring characterize this unusual Chinese tree. Provides a light shade. 30 to 40 feet in height, 25 to 30 feet spread.

5-gal. containers, \$6.00

LIQUIDAMBAR

Liquidambar styraciflua increases in popularity each year, and little wonder, for it not only may be planted to advantage in a number of locations but supplies a wealth of yellow, gold, red and maroon maple-like foliage through fall and early winter as well. As it is pyramidal in form, and not too spreading, it may be used in the parking, in the shrub border, or as a small shapely specimen most anywhere. Not fussy about too much or too little water, but withholding water in late summer generally improves fall and winter coloring. Disease free. 30 to 35 feet in height, 12 to 15 feet spread.

Balled 6 to 7 ft., \$6.25

8 to 9 ft., \$10.50

7 to 8 ft., \$8.25

10 to 11 ft., \$14.50

5-gal. container, \$3.50

LOCUST

Black Locust. Robinia pseudoacacia. There are many trees much more attractive than this but it will thrive where many others might fail. Forms a sturdy round topped tree of rapid growth. Deeply furrowed dark bark, prickly branches and lacy leaves that cast a light shade. Long racemes of Wistaria-like bloom in late spring. Will persist in the poorest soils with practically no water. Withstands severest winds. 25 to 30 feet in height or width.

6 to 8 ft., \$3.00

Pink Flowering Locust. Robinia pseudoacacia Decaisne. This variety is particularly desirable where light shade is wanted. It grows unbelievably fast, even in very poor soil, and withstands heaviest winds and dry conditions. Tall and airy of growth, heavy dark trunk, interesting brown branches, much divided deep green leaves and big pink pea-shaped bloom that hang gracefully in short clusters. May be severely pruned to form a round, full, shapely specimen. Grows to 40 feet in height, 20 feet in width.

6 to 8 ft., \$3.00

8 to 10 ft., \$4.00



LIQUIDAMBAR
Gorgeous Autumn Color

MAPLE

California Maple. *Acer macrophyllum*. Thrives in our own deep narrow mountain canyons, cooling the summer days with its big dark leaves and warming the early winter with its wealth of yellow to orange foliage. For local planting a moist lawn area is preferable. Develops a shapely round head of medium to heavy density and grows rapidly. Winged seeds, of propeller-like shape, form in early summer and hang, handsomely displayed, in spectacular pink to green racemes. 30 to 35 feet in height and spread.

1-gal. containers, \$1.25

Silver Maple. *Acer saccharinum*.

If it has any bad habits we don't know about them and we've been growing the tree for over 25 years. In most any soil in any location the tree attains size quickly. Its spreading, sturdy, wind resistant branches lined with big shapely leaves, bright green above and silver beneath, afford a dense inviting shade. As a specimen tree it has few equals. 30 to 40 feet in height and a little less spread.

4 to 5 ft., \$1.50

6 to 7 ft., \$2.50

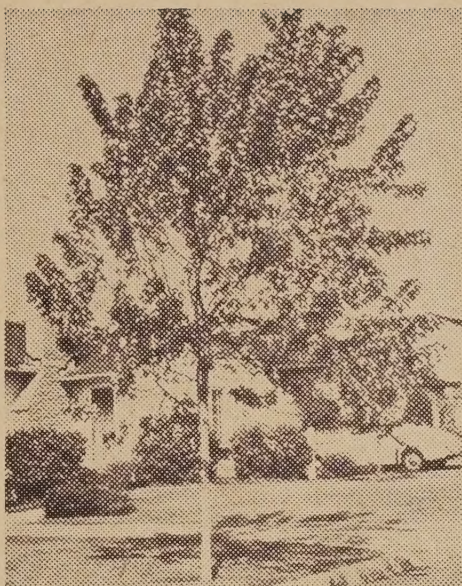
6 to 8 ft., \$3.75

8 to 10 ft., \$6.50

10 to 12 ft., \$8.50

12 to 14 ft., \$12.50

5-gal container, \$3.75



SILVER MAPLE

Hardy and Rapid

MULBERRY

Kingan Fruitless Mulberry. *Morus Kingan Fruitless*. Forms, in most any soil, a heavy trunk and dense globular head of lively bright green foliage. Plant it in the hottest location you can find, give it a reasonable amount of water and you will be amazed at the quick results. No messy fruit to clean up as it is entirely fruitless. 30 feet, height or spread.

6 to 8 ft., \$3.25

POPLAR

Carolina Poplar. *Populus deltoides*. Develops rapidly into a spreading, heavy trunked, open topped tree that affords a quick but light shade. The slightest breeze sets the broad leaves in movement that suggests ripples on a lake. Drops its leaves in early fall. Longest lived of the Poplars. 30 to 40 feet in height or spread.

6 to 8 ft., \$2.50

Lombardy Poplar. *Populus nigra Lombardy*. As the tree grows tall and slender it is often planted along property lines to form a screen or to help break winds. May be used to blot out unsightly light poles. Grows extremely fast. Holds foliage until late in fall. Subject to borers. 50 to 60 feet in height, 6 to 8 feet in spread.

6 to 8 ft., \$2.50

PURPLE LEAF PLUM

***Prunus cerasifera* Pissard.** Not only one of our most spectacular Deciduous Trees but a comparatively fast growing sort as well. It forms a full globular head quite striking, even in winter, with its reddish branches. Fresh new spring foliage is quite red and turns in summer to dark green brushed with maroon. Holds its leaves until late fall. Small single frosty white bloom in full custers. Does not need a moist condition. Requires little room as it grows to only 15 feet or so and has about the same spread.

4 to 6 ft., \$2.25

Balled $\frac{5}{8}$ to $1\frac{1}{16}$ in. caliper, \$3.75

$\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 in., \$6.75

$1\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ in., \$4.25

1 to $1\frac{1}{4}$ in., \$7.50

SILK TREE

Albizzia julibrissin. An importation from Persia that grows into a small spreading tree to about 12 feet in height and about as broad. Ferny foliage and slender June spikes of intriguing pink. Plant it in a hot location and go easy on the water after the first or second year.

6 to 8 ft., \$3.25

SYCAMORE

European Sycamore. Platanus acerifolia. Both tall and spreading of habit, it soon develops into a full, sturdy tree that casts a deep cool shade. Huge bright green maple-like leaves, strong gray-green limbs and trunk. 40 to 50 feet in height and 30 to 40 feet spread.

4 to 6 ft., \$2.25

6 to 8 ft., \$2.75



SYCAMORE
Native Charm

Native Sycamore. Platanus racemosa. These natives of our canyons and arroyos are chiefly noted for their mottled white bark, unique and irregular growth and big, dark, maple-like leaves. Planted alone or several in a group they always present a stunning appearance. Unpruned trees, planted singly, will reach a height of 50 to 60 feet and spread to 20 or 35 feet.

4 to 6 ft., \$1.50 6 to 8 ft., \$3.00 8 to 10 ft., \$4.50 to \$6.50
10 to 12 ft., \$7.50 to \$9.50 12 to 14 ft., \$10.50 to \$14.50

Crooked Trees. Trained in unique shapes.

12 to 14 ft., \$17.50

Clumps. Grown with several trunks. (Attractive clumps may also be formed by planting several trees of different sizes close together.)

6 to 8 ft., \$3.75

8 to 10 ft., \$6.50

TULIP TREE

Liriodendron tulipifera. This lofty pyramidal tree really has what it takes to make an outstanding, symmetrical flowering shade tree, high, sturdy trunk, even branch arrangement, large, blue-green maple-like leaves that turn to gorgeous yellow and gold shades in fall, and big, cup-shaped yellow bloom. Requires a deep soil and reasonable moisture for rapid growth. Disease and pest resistant. 40 to 50 feet in height and 25 to 30 feet spread.

4 to 6 ft., \$3.00

UMBRELLA TREE

Melia azedarach umbraculiformis. Forms, in most any soil, a perfect umbrella of much divided bright leaves and a maze of sturdy branches which combine to provide the heaviest shade. Lavender summer bloom. Grows rapidly and requires a minimum of moisture. Spreads to 25 or 30 feet and a little less in height.

4 to 6 ft., \$2.50

6 to 8 ft., \$3.25

WEeping WILLOW

Salix babylonica. Grows quickly to a height of 25 or 30 feet, sweeping the ground with its wide spreading, pendulous branches. Not too long lived on account of susceptibility to pests. Spread about the same as height.

6 to 8 ft., \$3.25

Deciduous Shade Trees

WE KNOW OUR TREES BECAUSE WE GROW THEM.

SAVE 10% TO 50% by purchasing bare-root trees.

First we want to thank all of you for the interest you have shown in our periodic folders and catalogues. Thousands of you have found them helpful and we appreciate your thoughtfulness in telling us so.

If you need shade trees, and most of you do, we are sure this folder will be of great help to you. If you make your selections during the present bare-root season you will make substantial savings as well.

WHAT DECIDUOUS TREES ARE. Now, for the benefit of you to whom growing trees is a new experience, we would like to say Deciduous Trees are those that lose their leaves in fall or early winter and renew them each spring.

ADVANTAGES. Deciduous Shade Trees, in many locations, have a distinct advantage over Evergreen Trees.

1. Most of us enjoy the warmth and soft light of winter sun. So, if planting in positions to shade the house, we would want trees that were without leaves in winter but trees that would afford welcome shade through the hot summer months.

2. Deciduous Shade Trees are usually more resistant to heavy winds than Evergreen Trees, principally for the reason our strong winds come at a time when trees are bare of leaves, or nearly so.

3. Many people believe, mistakenly, it is more work to clean up under Deciduous Shade Trees than under those that hold their leaves through winter. Generally this is not so. Deciduous Trees lose practically all of their leaves over a short period while most Evergreen Trees drop their leaves over much longer periods.

4. Desirable varieties of Deciduous Shade Trees, in most instances, grow much faster than Evergreen Trees and afford more shade far more quickly.

5. Deciduous shade trees are not harmed by frost.

USES. Deciduous Shade Trees are planted for four purposes: (1) To screen out undesirable prospects, (2) To give privacy, (3) To provide shade, (4) For ornament. They fulfill the latter two purposes perfectly; the former two in a measure.

WHERE TO PLANT. All varieties of trees listed here are suitable for planting in Southern California, except that some varieties will not stand high mountain (over 3000 feet elevation) or desert conditions.

**FOR MOUNTAIN, DESERT AND SEASHORE AREAS SEE SPECIAL LIST
AT END OF THIS FOLDER**

Care should be taken to see that trees are planted in the proper location to fulfill the purpose for which they are intended. If to provide shade they should be placed where they will shade to the maximum the windows, buildings or areas to be protected. When used to screen out unsightly vistas or for privacy a little foresight is always better than a whole lot of hindsight. Do not crowd your trees.

WHEN TO PLANT. Deciduous Shade Trees may be planted at any time of year. During January and February, and sometimes March, we handle most varieties bare-root. During the balance of the year most varieties are obtainable in containers. **By making your selections while bare-root you save from 10% to 50%.**

HOW TO PLANT. When trees, if bare-root, arrive they should be unpacked, the roots kept moist and covered, and should be planted at once. If impossible to plant immediately, dig a trench, cover the roots with soil and keep soaked until planting can be done.

To plant dig a hole twice as large, in depth and width, as is necessary to accommodate the roots. Place roots in hole, fill in around them with top soil, firm soil down and water thoroughly. Irrigate again in three days and thereafter as needed. In planting cover only to depth trees were growing in the nursery. In the case of bare-root trees this may be determined by the difference in color of the bark that has been above and below ground. If trees are balled or in containers, plant only to the depth of the soil in the ball or container.

TREES FOR MOUNTAIN, SEASHORE AND DESERT AREAS

Those of you who have homes in Mountain (over 3000 feet), Seashore or Desert areas will find this list helpful.

M signifies Mountain, S Seashore, D Desert.

MS—ALDER

MSD—ASH

BIRCH

MS—Cutleaf Weeping

MS—White

MSD—CATALPA

CHESTNUT

MS—American

M—Pink Horse

ELM

MS—American

MSD—Chinese

MS—GINKGO

MS—LIQUIDAMBAR

LOCUST

MSD—Black

MSD—Pink

MAPLE

M—California

MSD—Silver

MSD—MULBERRY

POPLAR

MSD—Carolina

MSD—Lombardy

MSD—PURPLE LEAF PLUM

D—SILK TREE

SYCAMORE

MSD—European

MS—Native

S—TULIP TREE

SD—UMBRELLA TREE

MSD—WEeping WILLOW

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